

# INFORMATION REPORT

25X1

NO. OF PAGES 2

25X1

SUPPLEMENT TO  
REPORT NO. 152-25X1

THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS INFORMATION AFFECTING THE NATIONAL DEFENSE OF THE UNITED STATES, WITHIN THE MEANING OF TITLE 18, SECTIONS 793 AND 794, OF THE U.S. CODE, AS AMENDED. ITS TRANSMISSION OR REVELATION OF ITS CONTENTS TO AN UNAUTHORIZED PERSON IS PROHIBITED BY LAW. THE REPRODUCTION OF THIS FORM IS PROHIBITED.

1. Until the Soviet occupation of Latvia in 1940, most of the rail gauges in Latvia were 1524 millimeters, USSR gauge, because most of the equipment, both locomotives and cars, was USSR manufactured. All this equipment was left behind by the Soviets when Latvia became independent. Some of the locomotives and cars, which were used for international transportation, had a normal gauge of 1435 millimeters because most of Europe was using the 1435 millimeter gauge.
2. In 1940 the Soviets tried to convert the 1435 millimeter gauge to the 1524 mm gauge [redacted]  
[redacted] Most of the Latvian locomotive gauges could be changed, except a few, which had a different wheel design. [See Enclosure (A)]
3. Locomotives were changed after a run of about 100 kilometers. The locomotive would be serviced at the station of destination and return to the home station on the next run.
4. Traffic in Latvia was not heavy, so there was enough time to service the locomotive. [redacted] locomotive could be serviced in a half hour - coal, water, and lubrication. In case a major repair was needed, the locomotive would be repaired just enough to enable it to get back to home depot where it could be repaired.

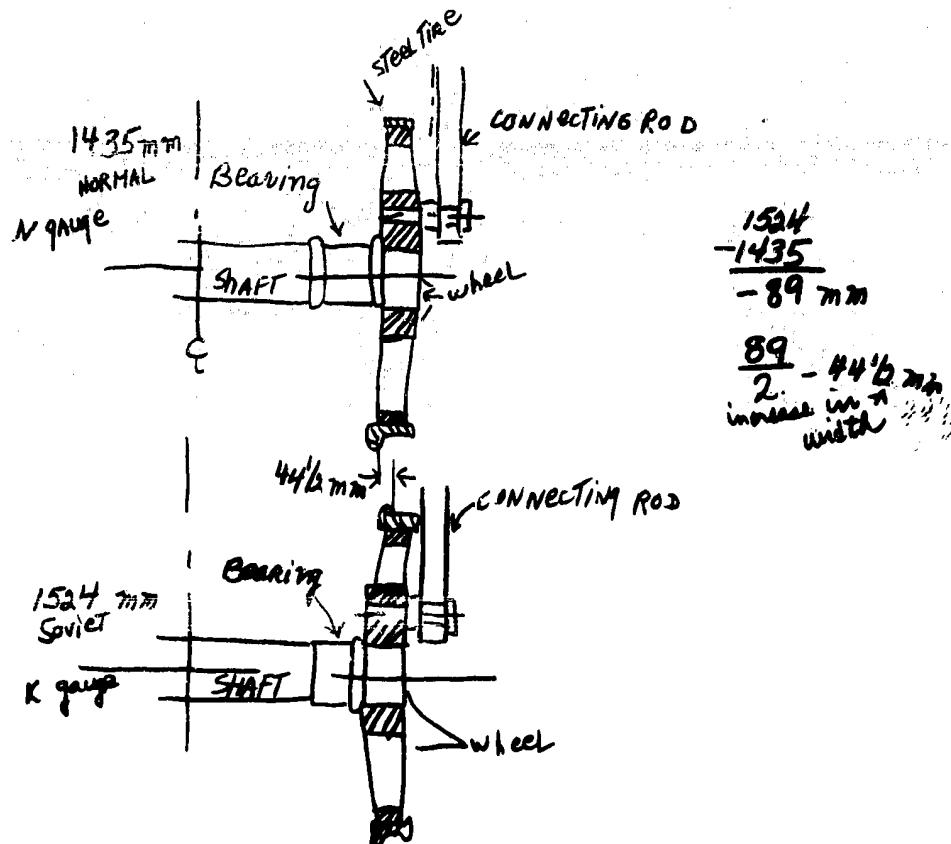
-end-

755.221	35M
755.341	35M

CLASSIFICATION		DATE		DISTRIBUTION		OR IV	

CONFIDENTIAL

ENCLOSURE (A) - Illustrating the method used in changing the gauges:



CONFIDENTIAL